NEWS FROM OTHER LANDS.

THE OXFORDS WIN THE BOAT RACE.

EASTER RECESS OF FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

DEFEAT OF THE CABLISTS IN SPAIN.

Centennial Efforts of Mr. Washburne

Immense Crowds Attend the Meetings of the American Bevivalists in London-The Centennial in Australia - Kalakana's Stormy

Trip Home.

Sharkey Arrested Again.

HAVANA, March 20 .- Wm. J. Sharkey, the escaped murderer, who left this city recently, has een arrested in Santiago de Cuba. He will either he banished from that place or brought back to Havana, and then returned to the United States

SANDWICH ISLANDS. King Kalakaua in a Storm-Naval News.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20 .- The steamship McGregor, at this port from Sydney, Auckland and Honolulu, reports that the United States steamship Pensacola, on the passage to Honolulu. with King Kalakaus on board, lost her main-top mart, mirres-top galiant mast and fore royal ed States steamer Tuscarors had Henolulu for the Samoon islands, onel Steinberger, United States com-

AUSTRALIA.

Meeting of Transit Observers-The Centen-SAN FRANCISCO, March 20 .- The proposed gath-

SAN FRANCISCO, Marcin 20.—The proposed gathering of partice engaged in observations of the transit of Venus from stations in this part of the world was expected to take place in Melbourne.

Melbourne advices state that a very limited number of responses had been roceived from those intending exhibiting at the Philadelphia Exat

film. The government of South Australia has promed £2,500 to defray the expenses of its represention at the Philadelphia Exhibition. FRANCE.

Mr. Washburne and the Centennial. Fanis, March 20,-In consequence of a recent appeal made by Minister Washburne to the Deputies and principal merchants of Paris, a arrangements for the participation of France in the Philadelphia exhibition. The Marquis de Lafayette has been chosen president, M. M. Dietz Monnen and Wallowski, members of the Dietz Monnen and Wallowski, members of the Assembly, vice presidents, and Deputy Flotard, secretary. Among the committee are sixteen Beputies, including MM. Laboulaye, Foray, Max. Bliebard, Arbel. Julien, Johnston, Joubert and Pascai Duyrat. The committee is considered an exceedingly influential one. Fans, March 31.—The Assembly adjourned yesterday for the Easter recess, after a brief rocess, the proceedings of which were not important.

Carlist Defeat-Throttling the Press-Don Alfonso-

Panis, March 20 -Advices from Madrid state that the treatment of the press by the Government is daily becoming more arbitrary and causes much dissatisfaction, which is increasing. The publicaton of the Iberia newspaper has been suspended by order of the Government. All telegraphic dispatches are detained and examined.

LONDOR, March 20.—A special dispatch to the
Daily News, from Vienna, says that Prince Alfondo, brother of Don Carlos, is residing privately m that city.
Mappin, March 21.—Gen. Campos has defeated

GREAT BRITAIN.

The University Boat Race-The Oxfords Win the Race for the First Time in Six Years-

Moody and Sankey. Lennon, March 20.—The thirty-second race between the Oxford and Cambridge University boat crows took place to-day over the usual course on the river Thames from Putney to Mortlake, distance six miles and two furlongs, and for the though rather cold, was favorable for the race, Early in the morning the people began to congregate along the banks of the Thames, and during the forenoun the avenues leading to the portlog of the river where the aquatic contest was to take place were choked with vehicles and pedestrians, and London at noon presented a deserted appear-

and London at noon presented a deserted appearance.

The crowd that assembled to witness the race was unprecedentedly large, both banks of the river from the starting point at Putney to the stake boast at Mortiake being filled with people. Many persons of rank and distinction were present, including the Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family. Betting during the morning was three to one on the Oxford crew. When the boats took water the Cambridge crew rowed a quicker stroke than their opponents, and led them to the Crab Tree, a distance of one mile and two furlongs from the starting point. Here the Oxford crew made a spurt and drew up level with the Cantabs, and at Hammersmith bridge, four furlongs further on, was a length abead. At Barnes' Terrace, five unlongs from the stake boat, the dark bluss were six lengths shead. From this point the distance between the two boats rapidly. dark blues were six lengths ahead. From this point the distance between the two boats rapidly widered, the Oxfords coming in winner by ten lengths, amid the deafening shouts of the friends of the erew gainered on the banks. The Cambridge boat was badly steered throughout the race. Ley Boo. March 21.—Time of the winners in the University boat race yesterday is officially ancunced to be 22 minutes 2 seconds. Loo Boo. March 20.—Meners. Moody and Sankey have discontinued the ticket system of admission to Agricultural Hall, because persons profiting by the enthusiasm of the multitude sell their tickets. There is no diminution in the number of attendants at their meetings. The hall last night, as has been the case all the work, was densely filled, and the usual enthusiasm was exhibited.

has been the case all the work, was emissly fined, and the usual enthusiasm was exhibited.

Loynon, March 21.—Moody and Sankey preached in the morning, afternoon and evening, at Agricultural ball. At the three meetings the audiences numbered respectively 16,00, 14,003 and 19,000. There was some confusion in coassquence of the was crowds in and around the hall, especially in the evening.

The Black Gulf Stream of the Pacific. Charles Walcott Brookes, who for seventeen years has been acting as a representative of the Japanese government at San Francisco, read before the Academy of Sciences of that city, the other evening, a very interesting and instructive paper on "Japanese Wrecks," referring to those picked up adrift in the North Pacific ocean, and stranded upon the various outlying islands and shores of our northwest coast and the chain of islands extending from Hawaii towards Niphon. We make a few extracts from the lecture :

Every junk found adrift or stranded on the coast of North America or the Hawaiian islands has, on examination, proved to be Japanese, and coast of North America of the massame masses has one examination, proved to be Japanese, and no single instance of any Chinese vessel has ever been reported. This may be explained by the existence of the Kiro Siwo, literally "black stream," a gulf stream of warm water, which sweeps past Japan toward the north and then curvee around, and passes south along the coast of California, a branch or eddy of which strikes off towards the Hawaiian islanda. This stream, it is found, has swept these junks towards America at an average rate of about ten miles a day. There also exists an ocean stream of cold water, emerging from the Arctic ocean, which sets south close in along the eastern coast of Asia. This fully accounts for the absence of disabled Chinese junks on the Pacific, as vessels off their coast would naturally drift southward. A noticeable feature is the large number of disasters on the coast of Japan in the month of January, during which season the northeast moneons blow the wrecks directly of shore into the Kiro Siwo. Mr. Brookes went on to say that among the coast tribes of our northwest coast a constant but limited infusion of Japanese blood has occurred, coming entirely from male Japanese esamen: no single record of an female exists. These unfortunate man, often lifterate, and separated from their sources of learning, necessarily lost their own language, but in doing so doubtiese contributed many insulated words to the Judian dislects of this coast; as, for example, the Japanese word for quick is lace, and the Chensok word for speed is Ageick. In this, as in all other words quoted, the Ubennok word was always an abbreviated word, or shorter word, than the Japanese correct of the season of the two languages is, however, different. About the year 1670 the japanese form which he argued that the latter was the original and the former derived. The construction of the two languages is, however, different. About the year 1670 the japanese form which he argued that the latter was the original and the former derived no single instance of any Chinese vessel has ever

Boston, March 20 .- The creditors of the lumber firm of George B. James & Co., recently failed, met to-day, and chose sasigness. The lia-bilities of the firm amount to \$2,000,000.

A Better Feeling Prevails-Singular Statement of a Conservative Member of the Legislature of 1872-Kellogg Legally Declared Elected at That Time. [Special to The National Republican.]

New OBLEANS, March 21.—A Conservative member of the Legislature publishes a statement showing that when the Legislature convened in special session by Governor Warmoth, December 10, 1872, for the avowed purpose of declaring the result of the election for Governor and Lieuten-ant Governor, met in joint session the second day of the session to count the vote for Governor and declare the result, as required by article 45 of the State constitution, there was a quorum present of members returned elected by both boards, among others Booth, Vocrhis, McMillen, Daigle, Camp-bell, Jenks, Noland and other fusion Senators, and over twenty fusion members of the House, most of whom left the Legislature a day or two after. The Journal shows that this joint session did count the rotes, and finally declared Kellogg elected Governor. Afterwards, at the regular ession in 1873, most of the fusion members having in the meantime retired, another count was had, and Kellogg was again declared elected, but the fact the first count was held in the presence of an undisputed legal quorum caunot be contradicted. He also makes the point that Kellogg received nearly three thousand more votes than the rest of his ticket, according even to the fusion returns: and that while the fusionists believed Penn was elected Lieutenant Governor, they generally be. lieved Kellogg was elected Governor. There is a better feeling here in political circles than for years, and there is an intense desire among the business community to see political matters set-

By Associated Press, 1 New Onleans, March 20.—It is understood hat terms of compromise will not be maile known intil the meeting of the Legislature, which will until the meeting of the Legislature, which will probably be the 10th of April.

New Orleans, March 21.—The Wheeler award has been received by Governor Kellogg but has not been efficially published. It is understood however, the committee have decided that about eleven Conservative members not returned by the eleven Conservative members not returned by the returning board, as elected, are entitled to seats. The arbitrators decide that Elam, claiming to have been elected to the Senate on the Conserva-tive ticket for the district which includes the towns of Conshatta and Colfax, is not entitled to a seat, and that in Grant parish there was no election for member of the House, and the Con-servative contestant is awarded a seat in the Senate.

senate.

The award, it is understood, leaves the House Democratic and the Senate Republican, with a small Republican majority on joint ballot. All seven of the arbitrators signed the award. Mr. id in carrying out the adjustment.
It is intimated, on good authority, that Gov.
(cellogg will call an extra session of the Legis-ature, to meet about the 12th or 15th of April. The friends of adjustment claim that there will be no difficulty in carrying it into effect, public scriftnent being now strongly in favor of a settle-ment of the positical difficulties.

TORNADO IN GEORGIA Terrible Destruction of Life and Property. AUGUSTA, GA., March 20.-A fearfully detructive tornado passed over here this afternoon. This city, being situated in a basin, was pro-tected by surrounding hills from the fury of the storm. The rain fell, accompanied by hail, unprecedentedly heavy. Several towns in the in-terior suffered severely in 5the loss of life and property. At Camak, on the Georgia railroad, everal houses were blown down. Thomas Gees.

several houses were blown down. Thomas Geesling was killed, and several persons wounded.

Near Thomson, forty miles from Augusta, a
large amount of property was destroyed, and
several persons killed. At Appling, in Columbia
county, the destruction to property is reported to
be great. Several persons are reported to be
killed and many wounded.

At Aisen, S. U., the Catholic church was compietely demolished. All the lines North are
down, but the reports from the country are conjused and unsatisfactory as to the extent of the
damage and the number of lives lost, but there
seems to be no doubt that the storm was fearfully
destructive, surpassing in extent and violence
anything of the kind in this section for years.

Accurra, Ga., March 22.—The following is a
list of casualities by the tornado: Near Thomson, John L. Stowell and wife and two daugnters
of John N. Morgan badly wounded by falling
houses, and several negroes killed and wounded.

At Application. Solon ing, a telegraph operator, is badly bruised.
Avertsta, Ga., March II.—The tornado caused fearful destruction along its track, laying waste houses, trees and fences, and killing persons and stock. The Baptists were holding a meeting at Elam church, near Camask, when the storm demolished it, killing three and wounding twenty-live persons. Residences and out-houses were demelished on many plantations in Warren, McDuffie and Columbia counties in Georgia, the destruction extending into Edgefield, Alten and Harnwell counties in South Carolina. In some places persons were blown a distance of sixty yards. Every house on Mrs. P. E. Waiton's plantation, including five residences were destroyed. In Columbia county three negroes were killed and twenty-five persons wounded. Ten houses on Dr. Hamilton's place were destroyed. It is impossible to give a correct idea of the amount of property lost. Several hundred thousand dollars will not cover it. Fearful suffering is already reported in the devastated territory. Nothing so universally destructive, it being the severest storm ever known in this section.

THE MINES. The Molly Magnires of Pennsylvania-Collieries to Start-The Troubles in Ohio. MAUCH CHUNK, March 20 .- A dozen special policemen arrived from Philadelphia last evening for duty at Summit Hill. Ashton, and other places to protect the men and property of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company. The police force now in those places is believed to be ufficiently large to hold in check the turbulent

Molly Maguires.

A violent storm of snow and sleet commenced MAUCH CHUNK, PA., March 20.—During the past few days a rumor has been in circulation throughout the Lehigh valley that the miners in the Lehigh region would resume work on Monday, the 22d instant. It is impossible to trace in the Lebigh region would resume work on Monday, the 22d instant. It is impossible to trace it to any reliable source, although some small collieries will probably start in, thereby giving some hope for a general resumption.

COLUMBUS, March 20.—Governor Allen has dispatched Adjutant General Amos to Straitsville, where mining riots are occurring, with instructions to the sheriff of the county to exert his full authority and call out such a posse as will restore order and protect life and property. Adjutant General Amos returned from Straitsville to-night and reports all quiet. Information has been received from a reliable source that trouble will follow any attempt to put colored miners in the Troy mines. The white miners are said to be determined to drive the colored miners from that field and keep them out.

FOTTSVILLE, PA., March 21.—Large and well-attended meetings of the Mechanica and Workingmen's Benevolent Association have been held in this region to-day by employees of the Philadelphia and Reading Railruad Company, comprising engineers, fremen, conductors and road hands. Two thousand men, who have been asked to resign their membership in the association have recoived to stand to the Union to a man and relinquish employment of the company. To-day is the last they will remain in their employment.

consequence.
Advices received from Mahanoy Plane, St.Clair,
Schuylkill Haven and other points indicate better
teeling towards the company. Many new mem-bers were installed at the meetings.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

Death Under Mysterious Circumstances-PHILADELPHIA, March 20.-The police are tonight investigating a supposed case of homicide. At about 7 p. m., a man whose name is thought to be Leonard F. Dunn, of Belaware, was found dead in a lodging-house on Callowhill street, near the Delaware river. He has a wound over the left eye and bruises on one of his hands, which is also covered with blood. The wound over the eye also covered with blood. The wound over the eye has the appearance of having been inflicted with a blunt instrument. None of the parties in the house, of whom eight have been taken into custody, can give say account of deceased other than that he complained of feeling badly during the alternoon, and that he came home at 2 o'clock the night before. The police have information of a row in a tavern in the neighborhood the night be ore, and are now making investigation into the matter.

be ore, and are now making suvecingation into the matter.

Deceased was a man about six feet in height, of fine build and black curly hair, full set of whis-kers and fair complexion. From letters found in his possession, his name is supposed to be as given above. It is stated that he had been lodging at above. It is stated that he had been lodging at the house some two weeks.

The piest mertem examination to-day disclosed the fact that death resulted from a fractured skull and profuse inter-cranial hemorrhage. Four of the eight persons arrested are still in custody awaiting the result of the coroner's inquest which will in all probability be held to-morrow. The man who called at the morgue to-day said he recently got acquainted with deceased. He understoot his name was Joshua Leonard, and that he had relatives living somewhere in Connecticut.

Chamberlain and Cardoza Sustainel. Chamberlain and Cardoza Sustaine?.

Leare of absence is granted the following-named officers: Second Lieutenant B. H. Hodg-son, Intervalry, or ix months: Second Lieutenant B. H. Hodg-son, Intervalry, or ix months: Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Willey, 6th infantry, until November 30, 1875.

The sum of \$431.25, the money-value of twenty-eight haversacks will be stopped from the pay of Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Willey, 6th infantry, until November 30, 1875.

The sum of \$431.25, the money-value of twenty-eight haversacks will be stopped from the pay of Second Lieuten. Jno. J. O'Brien. 4th Infantry, until he shall have second out the same to the ordinance office.

To correct his record on the rolls and to cover services readered, the discharge granted Col, wm. Thompson, 1st Lowa cavalry, to date February 18, 1866, is revoked, and he is mustered out and honorably discharged, to date March 15, 1886, No payments will be made on this order, the

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

COMPARATIVE COST OF ARMS.

FORTAGE ON THIRD-CLASS MATTER.

DECISION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

THE NEW TAX ON CIGARETTES.

Naval and Military Intelligence-Rev enues and Finances-Nominations and Confirmations - Professor Stone-Miscellaneous Items.

Results of Economy. It is estimated that \$21,795 per annum is saved to the Government by the consolidation of inter-nal revenue districts in the State of Massachu-

Resignation Not Accepted. It appears that the resignation of Dr. Tonner, indian agent for the Colorado River reservation, has not been accepted by the Department. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has insisted upon retaining Dr. Tonner's services in behalf of the Government, and in view of the urgent request made that he should withdraw his resignation, it expected that he will do so.

Will Wonders Never Cease ? The Secretary of the Navy has received, in a egistered letter, thirteen dollars from an exregistered letter, thirteen dollars from an ex-marine in New York, who says that sum is the value of the outlit of clothing which he carried away on deserting in the spring of 1870 or 1871, after a month's service. He desires the amount to be properly disposed of. Revenues and Finances.

National bank notes received for redemption aturday, \$708,534; the total receipts for the week Saturday, 8:18,358; the total receipts for the week have been \$3,473,799. Internal revenue receipts, \$180,116.34; total receipts for the month to date, \$61,40.381,29. Custom receipts, \$613,116.50. The Treasurer holds \$581,369,950 in United States bends to secure national bank circulation, and \$18,302,200 to secure public deposits. The national rank circulation now outstanding amounts to \$49,402,881, of which amount \$2,389,000 are notes issued to gold banks.

The New Postal Law. The publications which have appeared in the press of the country in relation to the law enacted by Congress at its late session, changing the rate of poetage on mailable matter of the third class from one cent for each two ounces, or fraction thereof, are calculated to mislead postmaters in their duty. Postmasters have, by instructions, been informed of the change which has been made, and a circular has this day been issued by the Postmaster General, authoritatively instructing them that on all mailable matter of the third class hereafter deposited in their respective effices, to be sent through the mail; postage most be charged thereon, and prepaid, at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof. cress of the country in relation to the law enacted Nominations and Confirmations.

The Fresident sent the following nominations to the Senzte Saturday: John Parker, United tates marshal for the Western district of Michi-

gan.
Postmasters—O. P. Snyder, (ex-Congressman,)
at Pine Bluff, Ark.; C. O. Cummings, Watsonville, Cal.; J. W. Clinton, Polo, Ill.; John B.
Watson, Pulsaki, N. Y.; Mrs. Susan R. Harber,
Clarksville, Ark., J. H. Clendening, Fort Smith,

Resignation of Prof. Stone. Prof. Ormond Stone, of the United States Naval ery, has resig

atl. Prof. Stone, the new superintendent, though Prof. Stone, the new superintendent, though quite young and very unassuming, is recognized by those qualified to judge as one of the ablest mathematicians for his years in the country. He has been connected with the National Observatory for many years, and has won the esteem of his associates by his ability and diligence, while his sterling worth and genial disposition (though as a close student he went but little into society) gained him many warm friends who will regret bis departure. But while the Government loses a valunthe officer and we an estimable citizen, Cincinnati is fortunate in securing one so well fitted to succeed the lamented Mitchell.

Illicit Distilleries-The following was promulgated from the Treas-

The following was promulgated from the Treasery on Saturday:

Office of Invennal Envenue.

Washington, March 10, 1875.

The reward offered on the 17th day of March, 1869, for information that should lead to the forfeiture of any distillery whose proprietor had not given the notice required by law, and which information should also lead to the conviction and sentence of any person operating the said distillery, is hereby revoked; and I hereby, with the advice and consent of the Necretary of the Treasury, offer to persons other than officers of internal revenue, the sum of fifty dollars for information that shall lead to the senure of a distillery containing one or more stills of an agregate capacity of not less than forty gallons, the proprietor of which distillery has not given the notice required by law, and which is being used for the unlawful distillation of spirits, and which information shall also lead to the arrest and helding to bail (or, for want of bail, to the imprisonment) of any person operating such distillery, and to the recognizance of such witnesses in the case as shall, in the opinion of the District Attorney of the United States for the district within which the-ofence was committed, be sufficient to insure the conviction of the person accused.

This reward will be promptly pail upon the

clent to insure the conviction of the person ac-cused.

This reward will be promptly paid upon the presentation at this office of satisfactory evidence that the terms of the offer have been compiled. The certificates of the district attorney and col-

The certificates of the district attorney and col-lector of internal revenue acting for the district, as to the character of the information and of the proceedings thereon taken, may be presented as evidence of the facts in the case. J. W. Douelas, Commissioner. Approved: B. H. Bristow, Secretary. The Cost of Arms.

Approved: B. H. Bristow, Secretary.

The Cost of Arms.

During the last ression of the Forty-third Congress numerous efforts were made in the lobby and on the door of Congress to prove that the cost of arms, etc., manufactured by the Government exceeded those made under contract by private parties. A statement prepared by the chief of ordenance, and farnished to the Speaker of the House, completely refutes all the absurd stories set afloat by outside parties interested in selling arms to the Government. It shows that during the rebellion, or from 1851 to 1856, inclusive, there were made at the Springfield armory 805,537 rifle-muskets, at a cost of 811.70 each. This sum included the cost of all the labor, materials, direct supervision, inspection, condemnation of defective parts, 6 per cent. on piant, and also included the deprecration in value from use of tools, fixtures, machinery, buildings, &c. This depreciation was about \$1.764,568.41, or more than \$2 per masket. As the Government does not insure against fire or accidents, it does what is equivalent, protects the property of the armory by the employment of a large force of watchmen and a steam fire-ongine, the cost of maintaining which is included in the \$11.70.

The total expenditures at the Springfield armory from its establishment to the 1st of March, 1872, amounted to \$2,103,485.80 for lands, buildings, iron and weoden fences, mill-dams, canals, sewers, shop fixtures, and new machinery. The amount charged to the depreciation of these items, as stated above, from 1831 to 1850, was \$1,764,569.41, or more than half of the original value. The cost of contract arms, as given in the accompanying list, shows that they cost an average of \$20 each, to which is to be added \$1 each for inspection and proof, making the cost of contract arms to the United States at \$21 each, or a rum more than twice the entire cest of the Springfield armory since its establishment.

Army Orders.

Army Orders-Army OrdersCapt. Frank H. Phipps, ordnance department, is appointed to act as inspector on certain clothing, camp and garrison equipage on hand at the Philadelphia depot of the quartermaster's department, reported as requiring the action of an inspector, and for which Captain G. A. Hull, military storekeeper, quartermaster's department, is responsible.

The superintendent mounted recruiting service will cause to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, all colored cavalry recruits to Austin, Texas, where they will be reported by telegraph, upon arrival, to the commanding general department of Texas for assignment to the With cavalry.

officer having been paid in full to date of discharge.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Chaplain Manuel J. Gonzales, 9th cavalry, is extended two months.

By direction of the President the following-named officers are detailed as members of the retiring board convened in New York city, viz: Surgeon Joseph H. Bill, vice Surgeon John Moore, hereby relieved; Major R. S. Lamotte, Thirteenth infantry, vice Major H. C. Hankbead, Fourth cavalry, heretofore relieved.

The pay of Captain L. C. Forsythe, assistant quartermaster, is ordered stopped until it amounts to the sum of \$4.678.52, on account of a deficiency in a quantity of cars at Fort Ellis. Montana Territory, found to have occurred while he was on duty there as post quartermaster, and for which he is responsible.

The commanding general of the Department of the Platte is directed to detail an officer to relieve Captain E. B. Carling, assistant quartermaster, of his duties as post quartermaster at Fort Sanders, Wyoming Territory, and of all public property and funds in his possession. And it is ordered that the pay of Captain Carling, except \$50 per month, be stopped until he renders the necessary explanations and corrections required by the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department for a proper settlement of his accounts in that office.

and sent the following letter in reply to a question submitted by a gentleman in New York:

Sik: In reply to your letter of the eighth instant, addressed to the Honorable Socretary of the Treasury, March 3, 1575, the internal revenue tax on cigarettes, weighing not exceeding three pounds per thousand, was increased from \$1.50 per thousand to \$1.75 per thousand, the increased rate to take effect on and after the passage of the act. No additional import or tariff duty was imposed by the fourth section of the said act of March 3, 1875, upon cigarettes imported from foreign countries, but by section \$402 of the revised statutes it is provided that all cigars imported from foreign countries shall pay in addition to the import duties imposed, the tax prescribed by law for cigars manufactured in the United States, and shall have the same stamps affixed (cigarettes and cherottes are held to be cigars under the revised statutes.) Under this provision of law it is held by the office that imported cigars and cigarettes are liable to the same increased rate of tax as the law imposes on cigars and cigarettes manufactured in the United States, and that such increared rate of tax applies to all cigars and one cigarettes invested on the provision of the same of cigarettes invested on the provision of the same of cigarettes of the content of tax applies to all cigars and cigarettes invested on the provision of the provision of the content of the content of the content of tax applies to all cigars and cigarettes invested on the provision of the content of the content of tax applies to all cigars and cigarettes invested on the content of the content of the content of tax applies to all cigars and cigarettes invested on the content of t day sent the following letter in reply to a ques-

Naval Orders. Ensign Martin E. Hall, ordered to the recei

Railroad Accident.

Henry Varley. ious denominational clergymen in this city was

held this afternoon to confer with Henry Varley. English evangelist, with regard to the extension English evangelist, with regard to the extension of divine truth. Speakers were unanimous in their desire that he should continue his labors in New York as long as possible.

Mr. Varley announced his intention of remaining three weeks longer here, and will conduct alternoon and evening meetings in various churches throughout the city.

Naw York, March 21.—Mr. Henry Varley preached this evening at the Hippodrome to an audience numbering about eight thousand people. Interest in his services seems to be greatly on the increase, and the attendance on each occasion of his ministrations is rapidly growing larger.

turers of this city have protested against the re-cent ruling of Commissioner Douglass, that the additional tax of four per cent, must date from

Army Intelligence. Emory, when relieved as commander of the De-partment of the Gulf, goes to Washington; of his

Funeral of Miss Hancock. NEW YORK, March 20 .- The funeral of the late Ada Elizabeth Hancock, daughter of Major Gen-eral Hancock, took place this afternoon from the Church of the Transfiguration, and was attended by many officers of the service and prominent cit-izens. The remains were then taken to Norris-town, Pa., for interment.

elisco, has been sentenced to 12 years' imprison-ment with labor for the murder of the steward, Albert Jaken, October 27 last. Surrender of Indiana. CHICAGO, March 20.—A telegram has been re-ceived at Lieut. Gen. Sheridan's headquarters eporting the surrender at Fort Sill of a portion

The Dispatch on Her Cruise. receive a commission consisting of Senator Sher-man and others and sail for Vera Crus, their ob-cet being to secure a coaling station for mayal vessels at that pert.

LOUISIANA IN THE SENATE.

DICTATION OF THE MINORITY.

ENDURANCE OF SENATORS TESTED.

Tax on Cigarettes. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue yester

manufactured in the United States, and that such increased rate of tax applies to all cigars and cigarettes imported or to be imported into the United States, the internal revenue tax not having been paid by suitable stamps affixed to the boxes containing the same prior to the third day of March, 1875.

ing-ship Independence, at the navy yard, Mare Island, 3d of April next, and on the arrival of the Portsmouth to respect for duty on board that was sel; Paymaster Chas. A. McDaniel, to the receiving ship Potomac, at Philadelphia, ilst inst.; Uhlef Engineer Geo. F. Kutz, to the naval rendervous, San Francisco, 18th of Maynext; Acting Gunner Arthur A. Phelps, to the store ship Onward, at Unilao, per stemmer 27th inst. Mate John Griffin, detached from the navy yard, Boston, and ordered to the navy yard, Fortsmouth, N. H.; Paymaster George Cochran, from the receiving-ship Potomac on the dist inst, and ordered to settle accounts and hold himself in readiness for sea service; Passed Assistant Engineer Jho. A. Seot, from the naval rendervous, San Francisco, 18th of May next, and placed on waiting orders; Gunner Moses A. Lane, from the store-ship thward, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

DecisionAffecting Pay of Naval Officers. ing-ship Independence, at the navy yard, Mare

DecisionAffecting Pay of Naval Officers. On a question submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, as to whether a naval officer is entitled to the difference of pay claimed by him on the folthe difference of pay claimed by him on the fol-lowing state of facts, viz: "The officer in ques-tion was on the 17th of February, 1871, advanced fifteen numbers on his grade under the provisions of the act of June 44, 1985, receiving thee a new commission, by the terms of which he was to rank as a psymaster from October 20, 1884. The com-mission, which he held at the time of the advance-ment, gave him rank as a psymaster from May 4, 1886. During the period intervening between these two dates he had served and received pay as an assistant paymaster, and he now claims the difference between the compensation of an assist-ant psymaster and that of a paymaster for that period." The Attorney General decides that the officer referred to is not entitled to the difference of pay claimed.

WILMINGTON, DEL., March 20.-The engine, beggage and three passenger cars of the trule for Baltimore were thrown from the track last even-ing near Newport, but the passengers, with few exceptions, made most miraculous escapes. One but not dangerously. Michael Manning, the fireman, was cut and bruised severely. The tracks were cleared, and the trains are now running regularly. The cause of the accident is unknown. The engineer saw no obstruction on the track, but a displaced rail uninjured was afterward found under the middle of the train, leading to the supposition that a rail was moved by some malicious person.

Among the passengers on this train was Rev. Dr. Newman, of Washington. He reports that the presence of mind on the part of the engineer in applying the air-brake saved their lives. The freman sustained the greatest injury. The passengers were all injured more or less, the Dootor receiving a scratch on the knee-cap. The coaches rolled completely over, leaving the track clear. tracks were cleared, and the trains are now run.

Sr. Louis, March 21 .- The tobacco manufac additional tax of four per cent, must date from the 3d instant, and have forwarded a petition to that official asking him to reconsider his ruling. They take the ground that the bill imposing the additional four per cent, did not become a law until after business hours on the 3d instant; that the revenue officers sold stamps under the old law all that day; that purchases of stamps were made, sales effected, and contracts made under the old revulations and that therefore the de-

the old regulations, and that therefore the de-cirion of the commissioner is retroactive and NEW YORK, March 21 .- Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn, announced to his congrega-tion to-day that he had received a cable dispatch from Moody, the great revivalist, inviting him to from Moody, the great revivalist, inviting him to proceed to England for the purpose of assisting him. A meeting of the trustees of the church was afterwards held and it was unanimously resolved that the church could not spare the services of its pastor. Mr. Talmage has accordingly replied by cable that it will be impossible for him to go to Esgiand. The trustees evidently think that Hrocklyn needs missionary aid quite as badly as London.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 20,-The Courier Journal reporter who was sent to the locality of troubles in Todd county reports that four of the accused Ku-Klux are in jail, and will be brought up for trial next Monday. The company of State milltin has arrived and all is quiet. There is no apprehension of any attack upon the jail, or an attempt at rescue of prisoners by their friends.

Shawmut sailed yesterday for Key West, via Snawmut sailed yesterday for key west, via Pensacola. The steam frigate Worcester, fiag-ship of the Gulf squadron, with Admiral Mul-laney on board, will sail for Havana, via Pen-sacola. The fron-clad Canonicus and the Kan-sar, Cemmander Alfred Hopkins, will remain at

NEW ORLEANS, March 21 .- General W. H. staff, Capt, W. W. Sanders, Sixth infantry, goes to Fort Buford, Dakota; Capt. M. Hays, Fifth eavairy, to Aricons, and Capt. Luke O'Reilly, Nineteenth infantry, goes to Camp Supply, In-dian Territory.

Sentence of the Mate of An American Ship. NEW YORK, March 20 -Advices from Rio Jan. eiro state that Wm. P. Byrne, first mate of the American ship King Philip, which put into Rio while on a passage from Baltimore to San Fran-

of the Quobada band of Indians. This tribe is perfectly wild, and one of the most troublesome in the Southwest. The indications are that the whole tribe will come in. steamer Disputch arrived here to-day from Washington en route for New Orleans, where she will had no jurisdiction to act upon the resolution at this time, as it was of a legislative character. In every message of the President Congress, not the Senate, had been asked to act upon Louisiana affairs. In all the debates upon the subject he had never heard that the President had any juris-diction over this question in its separate capacity. If the President had done his duty in protecting and defending the laws; his interference was wrong; then the effect of this resolution was to make legal that which was illegal at the time it was done.

THERE WOULD BE NO TROUBLE.

to vote now.

Mr. McDONALD asked if it was usual to force
the minority to stay here until midnight on Saturday to consider a resolution which had been

not be raised.

Mr. McDONALD said there was no factious opensition to this resolution. If an adjournment was taken now, there was scarcely a pessibility that the debats would extend beyond Tuesday night, and the vote could be taken on Wednesday.

Mr. WHYTE said that, on his own responsibil-

TO FIX A TIME when they would be willing to take a vote and

use it to sait themselves.

Mr. DAVIS said the minority did not wish to fix a time to take a vote, but he did not think the

ebate would extend very long. Mr. CONKLING. Then go on with the regu-

Mr. MAXEY then resumed the floor and con-

INTERNAL APPAIRS OF A STATE.

Tuesday night.

Mr. ANTHONY asked if the Senator was authorized to speak for the minority in mentioning

Tuesday as the date for a vote.

Mr. McCREERY said he had no objection to

THE RIGHTS OF THE BLACK MAN

graceful act.
At 11:10 p. m. Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, obtained the floor, and the Senate after an executive session adjourned.

RECORD OF CRIME.

Frederick Myers, the accomplice of Wm. Murray, who was convicted on Thursday last, in Pittsburg, Pa., of the murder of Gothard Wahlen in November last, was also convicted, on Saturday, of murder in the first degree.

A dispatch from Sherman, Texas, last night, states that Detective Patrick Cornell had arrived with Mart Morris, the last of the gang concerned in the robbing of Messenger Brady, of the Southern Express Company, in Memphis on the 1st of February last. Morris will betaken to the latter

city to stand his trial with his three accompling in jail there.

The Equitable Life Insurance Company, of Eltrabeth, N. J., of which Augustus F. Ball, de-ceased, was president, has failed.

The hull of the Lady of the Laksarrived safely st Wilmington, Del., having been towed from Norfolk by the tug Geo. W. Childs.

There was nothing new from the scene of the late floods worthy of note yesterday. The waters were generally subsiding, and the debris was being cleared from the railway tracks.

being cleared from the railway tracks.

A dispatch from Jacksonport, Ark., says the steamer Ells, from that port for Memphis, struck a log in the Black river, which caused her to run into timber, aimost completely wrecking her.

Mr. Carruth was still alive on Saturday. Dr. Gross and other eminent physicians in attendance say his condition continues unaltered. An operation has been performed without extracting the ball. There is a possibility of his recovery.

The director general of the Jonatamyla Exhibit.

would oner the following: fred, That the Senate adjourn on Thursday

DEMOCRATIC TACTICS UNSUCCESSFUL

ANDREW JOHNSON SPEAKS TO-DAY.

Paradoxical Conduct of So-called Demecrats-The Will of the Majority Opposed by Filibustering-The Republican Members to be Talked to Beath if it Takes all Summer.

SATURDAY, March 20, 1875. Immediately after the reading of the Journal Mr. ANTHONY moved to take up

THE RESOLUTION OF MR. PRELINGHYSES n reference to Louisiana.

Mr. BAYARD raised the point of order that the resolution could not be considered at this time. If not legislative in its character, it was intended to have legislative effect. The Senate had been called especially to consider executive business. That business had now about been disposed of. The Senate had also considered at great length another question concerning the claim of a person to a seat on this floor. After that question had been fully debated, and just as a rote was to be taken, it was sent over till the next session by the vote of the majority of the Senate. Mr. B. was proceeding in his remarks,

Mr. CONKLING called him to order for in The CHAIR, Mr. (Mr. FERRY,) would not rule was extending his remarks somewhat.

Mr. ANTHUNY said be was of the opinion that the resolution had already been received, and, therefore, a point of order could not lie against it. The CHAIR said this was the fact. The resolution had been received, and was now on the calendar, and as point of order could not be made against it.

Ar. BAYARD said he had himself objected to the resolution when it was offered. The CHAIR said the objection had been made to the consideration of the resolution at the time, After some further discussion, the CHAIR sub-mitted to the Senate whether it would take up mitted to the Senate whether it would take up the resolution.

Pending this, Mr. THURMAN said the objec-tion that this resolution could not be considered because it was beyond the constitutional power of the Senate at this time was in order to make at any time.

The CHAIR then overruled this point of order, and the Senate, by a vote of 28 to 26, decided to take up the resolution, the Democratic Senators present and Messré, Booth and Asonaw John.

son being in the negative.

The resolution then being taken up, Mr.
ANTHONY submitted THE POLLOWING AS A SUBSTITUTE: THE FOLLOWING AS A STRETTUTE:

Reselved, That the action of the President in protecting the government in Louisiana, of which W. P. Kellogg is the executive, and the people of that State against demestic violence, and enforcing the laws of the United States in that forcing the laws of the United States in that State, is approved.

Mr. ANTHUNY said there was no disposition on his side of the Chamber to debate Louisiana affairs any jurther, and with all respect to the integrity of the Senators on the other side, he did not think they could say anything new on the subject. Therefore, if a vote was allowed to be taken, and the resolution disposed of one way or the other, he did not see that there need be any trouble about a final adjournment to day. The President had repeatedly asked the Senate to take action in this matter of Louisiana, and it was due to him that it should be done.

Mr. THURMAN said it was manifest now that this session was to be extended into next week. He believed there was plenty of executive business for to-day, and he moved to go into executive session, and in the meantime asked that the resolution be printed. lution be printed.

The motion to go into executive session was

The motion to go into executive session was lost—reas, 22; nays, 33.

Mr. WHYTE said this resolution, was the twin brother of the Pinchback resolution. As that had been postponed till the second Monday of December, he thought it very proper that this should be put in the same category. He therefore moved to postpone it till that time.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he disagreed with the Senator from Maryland. He thought this was not only not the twin brother of the Pinchback resolution, but did not even think it was a cousin. The motion te postpone was lost—yeas 24, nays 36. Mr. BAYARD referred to the causus deciding

in secret grave constitutional questions, and the majority of the Senate blindly enforcing its decrees. He said if the President had enforced the laws he had done and there was no necessity and no precedent for indorsing a President for discharging his duty.

But if the Senate, if the American people indorsed what had been done in Louisians, it was a cession of their form of government. In all this Louisians business, there had been no respect for law, no law, to law,

might take.

Mr. B. then continued at much length in discussing Louisiana affairs, and seat to the desk to be read a number of documents and papers bear-ing on that subject. At 330 p. m. he gave way to Mr. COOPER, who made a motion to adjourn. Lost—ayes 31, noce 26. noes 26.

Mr. BAYARD then continued his remarks, commenting, in detail, on the

TELEGRAMS OF GEN. SHERIDAN. TRLEGRAMS OF GEN. SHERIDAN, and the correspondence which passed between that officer and the Secretary of War. In regard to the charges of outrages and murders in Alabama, Arksussas and Louisiana, as reported by Gen. Sheridan, he read from the statistics showing the mortality rate in these States as compared with the mortality rate in Massachusetts, and said the average in those three States was less than in Massachusetts.

At 4:45 p. m. Mr. BAYARD again gave way, and Mr. Cooper moved to adjourn. Lost—ayes, 22; noces, 28.

Mr. RANDCLPH moved a recess of thirty minutes.

Michael Flansgan, on trial at Pottsville, Pa, for murder of Jas. McGorlick, near Mahoney City, last December, was on Saturday found guilty of murder in the second degree.

Joseph Brown, who is to be hung at Pottsville, Pa, on Wednesday next for the murder of Kramer's family, is now more repentant, has daily worship in his cell, and will probably make a full confession before the day of execution.

Frederick Wyers, the accomplice of Wm. Mur-Mr. NANDULPH moved a recess of thirty minutes.
Mr. ANTHONY said he would favor a recess, as it was probable some arrangement could be made to obtain a vote.
Mr. SAULSBUEY said he was opposed to any arrangement which would be in the nature of a surrender, after the wager of battle had been thrown down on the other side that this was to be surrender, after the wager of battle had been thrown down on the other side that this was to be a QUESTION OF PHYSICAL ENDURANCE.

Here was a resolution brought in this morating by the majority with the declaration that it was to be set out. It was the tender of a wager of battle on the part of the majority, and he for one was in favor of accepting it. If it was to be made a question of physical endurance, let the test be made. He was perfectly willing to meet it, and opposed to any surrender.

Mr. ANTHONY said the majority wanted no test of physical endurance, and no such intimation had been made from that side.

Mr. SAULSBURY said it had been talked around all day that it was to be done.

Mr. HANDOLPH said his solo object in making the motion was that those on that side might have an opportunity for conference.

A recess was then taken to 6 p. m.

At 6 p. m. the Senate reassembled, and Mr.
BAYARD, who was entitled to the floor, again resumed his argument and reviewed the progress of events in Louisiana during the past two years.

At 6:16 p. m. he yielded to Mr. COOPEE, who moved to adjourn. Lost; ayes 21, noes 28.

Mr. BAYARD then continued and commented on the course of Mr. Kellogg as Governor of Louisiana, whom he denominated a false and spurious Governor whom the Senate was now called upon to inderse and continue in power. He then decanted upon the people of the North so much as the begging which

THE RECONSTRUCTION FOLICY of the Radical party had entailed upon the peourus, or muruer in the miss degree.

On opening the chancery clerk's office in Vicksburg, Miss., yesterday morning, it was found that the office had been entered by burgiars and books, papers and official bonds tampered with. The books of warrants on the special and poor-house funds, containing stubs of warrants last issued and blanks now being used, were missing. In the United States District Court in Boston, Mass., the grand jury returned an indictment against Henry S. Roberts, late cashier of the First Ward National Bank, for embessing the funds of the bank. Roberts surrendered himself to the United States marshal on Saturday, and was ordered to furnish bonds in the sum of \$5,000. was ordered to furnish bonds in the sum of \$5,000. A bold but unsuccessful attempt to rob the St. Nicholas National Bank was made in New York, on Saturday morning, by three men, who got off after an encounter with the porter. The bank has for some weeks been undergoing repairs, and it is thought the men effected an entrance during the afternoon of Friday and secreted themselves on the scaffolding.

Abraham Gardner, a letter-carrier, convicted of stealing letters, and George M. Alisire, a clerk in the registry department of the post office, New York, convicted of stealing registered letters, were sent to the penitentiary for three years each. Two.other men, convicted of stealing letters, were sent to prison.

react upon the people of the North so much as the begging which

THE RECONSTRUCTION FOLICY
of the Radical party had entailed upon the people of the South. This poverty of the South prevented its people from becoming the customers of the people of the North. He also alluded to the nomination of Horace Greeley for the Presidency, and said that movement was largely due to the people of the South. From the permanent surrender of the Southern army tilf the day of his death the great object of Horace Greeley's life had been to bring his fellow-countrymen of the North and the South together in peace and friendship. To reunite his countrymen he signed the bends of political attachment, but the seed which he had sown would not die. It was flourishing to-day in the hearts of the Southern people. He (Mr. H.) believed Horace Greeley was a benefactor to his country, and that this and future generations would rise up and call him biessed. He feared that there was a feeling growing up in this country among those who had control of it for some time that the success of their party is of more consequence than the form of Government under which we live. As a proof of this he referred to the force bill, designed to put in chains the people of several States. Then comes the President's message in regard to Ar-Raness, containing propositions perfectly fatal to our form of Government. Then came the whole tone of the Administration towards the political advanturers who have robbed the South. This was the class of people who connected the Executive. They were in both Houses of Congress exercising a strong sway with the majority, and the majority sought to uphold their forumes. exercising a strong sway with the majority, and the majority sought to uphold their fortunes. The people of Louisiana had LIVED UNDER A MILITARY PROTECTORATE

The director general of the Centennial Exhibition has received through the Imperial Ottoman ambarsador at Washington the Sublime Porte's official acceptance of the invitation to participate in the exhibition on behalf of Turkey, Egypt and their dependencies. LIVED USDRE A MILITARY PROTECTORATE since 1872, which was guided and controlled by the President of the United States. He carnestly warned his countrymen against that change in the form of government which these measures indicated and threatened. If the people of this country ware wise they would be quick to stop the further progress of this Government in the direction which it had taken in Louisians.

Mr. MAXEY, of Texas, argued that the Senate their dependencies.

In the matter of Sellers and others vs. the
Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which was an an the matter of Sellers and others which was an application for an injunction to restrain the establishment of an abattoir at Market street and the Schnylkill river, Philadelphia, Judge Allisen preciding, has given an opinion refusing the niunction.

Was done.

Without concluding, Mr. Maxev, at 8 o'clock p. m., yielded to Mr. McDowald for a motion to adjourn The motion of Mr. McDonald to adjourn was BUM, BUM, BUM, SUGAR, THR PE PAID

The motion of Mr. McDonalD to adjourn was lost.
Mr. SHERMAN saie it was a matter of personal indiference to him when the Senate adjourned; he would be here some time, but it was a matter of vital importance to other Senators. If the Senators on the Democratic side would state when they would be willing to close the debate

It seemed to him that by next Monday evening the Senator would have had time to express his ness Wrecked-England Aroused-Mr. BAYARD said there was no idea on his Mr. BAYARD said there was no idea on his side of asking that anything more than the usual and cridinary method of disposing of business be conformed to. If this resolution had been offered in the ordinary manner, ordered to be printed, and the Senate had then gone into executive session, he did not think that the speeches on that side would have been dilatory either in number or length. There was no disposition on the part of the minerity to interpose any obstacle of a dilatory nature. All the minority asked was that the usual and ordinary methods of business be conformed to. There was a feeling among them against fixing a day to which they must close up. Mr. ANTHONY said the session had already been prolonged beyond the time which was expected. If the majority could not have a reasonable assurance of some date at which the minority would be willing to take a vote, then they must dispose of as much time as possible. If a day could be fixed to vote, the majority were willing to vote now.

Mr. McDONALD asked if it was usual to force Sketch of the Principals-Nona, the Girl Crusce; or, The Mystery of the Burning Island-Jack Harkaway in Love, or the Blonds

make a man miserable, and in order that Mr. about in public halls where men "most do con-gregate," the true story of all this affair is given to the public. It is of no ordinary moment. It involves in its toils three distinguished English gentlemen, temporarily sojourning in this coun-try, two of them authors of wide celebrity, and the other noted as acivil engineer. Theother parties to the affair are Major Shelley, of New Orleans, lately married at "Gretua Green," in this city, and the fair young bride. "Death loves askining mark," and it is seared that this unrelenting foe to love is determined to have a "hack" at Shelley or toget him into a scrape where he will stand the chance of an early translation where

cannot make a shroud for the "star of love." It may be that the tremendous storm, shaking to its foundations the social fabric of a large holel, will blow over, and that Shelley, "unwept" and "unsung," will not be killed, and that the handsome young Englishman. Who is one of the principals in the threatened difficulty, will not have to be sent home on a shutter; but the beligerent correspondence stready passed between them leaves little room to hope now for an anticable settlement; for the rough North will cease to how and the sunny South will cease to perfume the air when Shelley fails to maintain his personal honer.

The origin of the difficulty is this: Two or three weeks since Mr. Bracebridge Hemyng, familiarly known to all the readers of Frank Lettle's Illustrated Newspaper as "Jack Harkaway," and withal a most genial and polite gentlemen, was registered at Willard's in company with Mr. Henry Charlton Emmet, of the New York Clipper, and Mr. Edward D. Ottley, eminent as a traveler and civil engineer. They are all Englishmen, and are sojourning here en route to the far South. They came here to enjoy themselves for a while, and to chosen friends extend a generous hospitality. BLOOD-THIRSTY ENGLISHMEN Mr. MAXEY then resumed the floor and concluded his remarks.

Mr. DAVIS moved to strike out the word "approve" from the resolution; which was rejected.

Mr. DAVIS moved to strike out the word "approve" from the resolution; which was rejected.

Mr. KERNAN then took the floor and, argued that it was not the province of the Senate to undertake to enlarge the action of the Fresident in regard to Louisians affairs. His action was political, and it pertained more to a political convention to approve of it than to a co-ordinate branch of the Government. How long could any State government be maintained if action like that of the President in Louisians was to be approved in this manner? The resolution could do no good; it might do great harm. It might be used to encourage partisan effort in Louisians affairs, and through its effect real republicas government might be overthrown hereafter. It was an approval of that which every American shouldraise his voice against.

At a few minutes after 9 o'clock Mr. EATON, of Conn., took the floor, and after speaking of his

of Conn., took the floor, and after speaking of his intention to discuss the question, although he was not well, yielded to a motion by Mr. HAVARD to adjourn.
The motion was lost—yeas 20, nays 24.
Mr. KATON then proceeded to speak of the sovereignty of the States and their reserved rights. He held that the States were sovereign except in the powers they had delegated to the General Government, and he held that this resolution was infameus in assuming to justify the interference of the Federal power in the A BOX AT THE THEARRE, Mr. McCREERY made a motion to adjourn, and said the majority could sit this thing out on

people."

In the meantime, and after Emmet had got in the hotel as far as the Soldiers' Home,

By. McCREERY said he had no objection to that day.

Mr. SAULSBURY repeated that he had no desire, nor had those on his side, to motract this debate beyond a reasonable time, but they could not consent to agree to any time for a vote. It had already been stated in behalf of that side that they did not propose to offer any factious opposition, and they had been distrusted on the other side.

The motion to adjourn was lost—ayes 21; nose 24.

Mr. EATON then resumed the floor, and pursued his remarks as to the respective powers of the States and the General Government.

He charged that the action of the President in Louisiana was usurpation and deserving of imprachment. He made this charge, and he saked any one to deny it. If his action be the rule, then the quicker we know it the better. This Government of our fathers cannot stand if this is the way the Federal Government is to be administered. In his judgment there had not been a time in ten years when if the troops in Louisiana had been withdrawn there would have been peace and good will in Louisians. He pointed to haryland, Virginia, Georgia and other States where the people governed, and where life and property for all was secure; where USUAL AMONG GENTLEMEN was open to nim. Just then Emmet came in from his drive, and in less than a minute Shelley was going up to heaven in the elevator. The astonished Emmet heard with wonder what had happened, and not being entirely familiar with the ways of this "biarsted country." he sat down and ladted

THE FOLLOWING NOTE
to the leate newly-married:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1875.

Mr. Henry C. Emmet presents his compliments to Mr. Shelley, and expresses his extreme regret that his message to-day should by accident have been delivered to Mrs. Shelley instead of to himself, as it was Mr. Shelley's company he wished to enjoy in his buggy. Mr. Emmet hopes that this explanation will prove satisfactory to Mr. Shelley.

THE RIGHTS OF THE BLACK MAN
were respected. Then why should the central
power at Washington interfere. It was time to
talk about the white man's rights. In God's
name he asked that they be respected. He represented the people of Connecticut, Republicans
and Democrats, when he asked that the people of
Louisians should govern that State. This resolution read that the action of the President be
approved in saving the people of Louisians from
domestic violence. [God save the mark.] Did
any one ever hear of thanking General Washington for protecting a State from domestic violence? Such a resolution as this was wrong in
principle and wrong in fact, and ought not to be
pressed upon this body. It would degrade his
manhood to vote for it, and would dishonor his
State. This resolution was not only improperly
before the Senate, but it was fundamentally
wrong. It was untrue in point of fact. No act
of the Fresident in regard to Louisians had been
constitutional. Kellogg was not the lawful
Governor of the State, and every one knew it. If
the Senate did pass this resolution it did a disgraceful act.
At 11:10 p. m. Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee. this explanation will prove satisfactory to Mr. Shelley.

— Shelley, esq., Willard's.

This note met no responsive chord in Mr. Shelley's over-burdened and unhappy breast. "By all the sweet saints in the missal of love," he swore vengeance. Blud he must have, it was the only thing that would make his soul white sgain, and so he returned the letter, opened, envelope and all, to Mr. Emmet, without a word of applanation. Now, there was another friend of Emmet's at the hotel, by the name of Cornwall, who on the foth instant left Washington for New York.

On striving at Jersey City he sent back the following telegram:

On striving at Jersey City he sent back the following telegram:

JERSEY CITY, March 2, 1875.

To Ottley, Harkacoy, and Emmet.

165 to 171 Willend's Hotel:

Bum, bum, bum. Sugar. Three paid.

Thi "settled it," and Emmet went to bed Saturday night convinced that he was a foully injured man. It is said that Shelley heard of this telegram. To his disordered imagination, "bum, bum, bum, bum" meant

bum, bum" meant
shoot, shoot, shoot.
"Sugar" meant that Emmet's friends would
make everything lovely for him; and "three
paid" clearly indicated that three assassins had
been hired by Cornwall to come on to Washing,
ton and murder him in cold blood. Mr. Emmet
rose yesterday morning, and at once ADDRESSED ANOTHER NOTE to Major Shelley of which the following is a copy

ON THE FIELD OF HONOR,

John Mitchel.

t 8 o'clock this morning, at Dromalane, Ireland, Of the Irish patriots of the revolution of 1848, the most active, most dangerous to the peace of Great Britain, and therefore most feared and Scotch-Irish Covenanters' stock, of the real old Cromwell stripe and spirit. Such never gave up a fight. In this country we have had him and two of his most active and distinguished compan-ions in that revolution, and though they were the more youthful and perhaps also the more gifted ing sin that revolution, and though they were the more youthful and perhaps also the more gifted in genius, they have preceded him by some years to the vale of peace. Davin Heiliey died before the war. Thomas Francis Meagher served with discinction through the war, and was shortly afterwards drowned in Montana, of which Territory he was at the time either Governor or secretary. And now the last of this famous trio is gone. The frailest in constitution, and for years afflicted with a malady which was constantly threatening his life, he outlived the most robust of them all, and even revisited his native land to receive a more distinguished honor from his countrymen than he had ever dared to hope. But it was a crown received in death.

John Mitchel was born November 3, 1814, in the town of Dungiven, County of Derry, where his father officiated a minister of the Unitarian persuasion. He graduated at Triality college, Dublin, in 1836; studied law, and practiced his profession for six years in Newy and Bambridge, during the stormy period of G'Connell'a "monster meetings," his arrest, trial and imprisonment. In 1846, on the death of Thomas Davis, the collegue of Mr. Gavan Duffy, in the Nation, Mitchel was called to Dublin to succeed him. His articles were revolutionary in spirit, and for one which appeared in 1846, showing how the

FE! FI! FO! FUM!

SMELL THE BLOOD OF AN ENGLISHMAN.

THE SHELLEY-EMMET DIFFICULTY.

Hostile Correspondence-A Duel Imminent.

The Fatal Note-A Husband's Happi-

Beauty. Mr. R. S. Shelley seems to be having "as much trouble as a married man." In fact, a honeymoon which ought to be entirely and supremely blissful is mixed up with affairs well calculated to Shelley may be set right in matters freely talked about in public halls where men "most do con-

A NOTED WASHINGTON BELLE
has been a little too attractive for "Mr. Harkaway." Her positive beauty and many graces of
intellect have united in causing him to prolong
his visit beyond the original intention.

This is in evidence, however, of excellent taste
and judgment on his part, but it has had a tendency to fret, zomewhat, his ricend, Mr. Emmet.

Majorald not stand by and see Mr. Harkaway
have all the good things of this life. It so happened
that he met Major Shelley, who is stopping at the
same hotel, and they were formally introduced.
The acquaintance was kept up, and Emmet was
frequently invited to the beakinst table with the
Major and his bride. Hich and generous, Mr.
Emmet world take

A BOX AT THE THFARES.

A BOX AT THE THEARIE,
and invite Shelley and his wife to share it with
him, which they did. One day, one fatal day, a
black letter day in the life and happiness of
Shelley, Emmet drove up to the hotel in a carriage, and wrote a note to Mrs. Shelley, politely
informing her that he had a vacant seat, and intimating that she might have a ride, but it was
his intention to address the note to the Major; at
the life his hard; and since then had

to Major Shelley of which the following is a copy:
Sie: You have thought fit to rudely return to
me a letter of explanation I forwarded you. Some
days have elapsed, and I have received no reply
from you; consequently, I beg to withdraw the
aforesaid letter, and to inform you that I shall
be happy to give you any further satisfaction you
may wish. Still regretting that the misunderstanding should have arises,
I am your ob't serv't,
Henry Charlton Emmet.

Mr. Shelley.

Mr. Shelley. Mr. Shelley.

This letter, sent yesterday morning, has not been replied to, but still the English party are in momentary expectation of a note, and are prepared to receive it. It is understood that the Major was in doubt yesterday as to what course he should pursue—whether to fight here or wait till he should meet the same parties in New Orleans. The matter can hardly rest peaceably through the day, however. It is stated that Mr. Emmet has distinguished himself

ON THE FISLE OF HONOR, and that he is a fatal shot, cool and intrepid on such occasions. He had an affair of the kind not long ago at Versailles, in France, and lodged his builted in his antagonist's left lung. He has been singularly fortunate in such encounters. The Major is not without experience. He knows what blood and carnage mean, and will not be averse to a trip to Bladensburg.

Mr. Emmet is now engaged in writing the story of "Nona, the girl Crusce, or the Mystery of the Burning laisand." If the Major will hold on till it is finished a million of half craxy boys and girls who are reading the story will thank him, but it's not believed he can wait. His Ebenere is up, and he "smells the blood of an Englishman."

LONDON, March 26.-John Mitchel died quietly

prople could contend with the army, and advocating the use of vitriol against the troops in case of a conflict in the streets, the Nation was prosecuted by the Government. In consequence of the pruning to which his articles were subsequently subjected he quarreled with Junfy toward the end of 1847, and soon after founded The United Irizkman, an organ which teemed with legal treasen, and brought him in direct collision with he Government.

subjected he quarreled with Duffy loward the and of 1847, and soon after founded The United Frishman, an organ which teemed with legal treason, and brought him in direct collision with he Government.

After an existence of three months the journal was suppressed, and its editor sentenced to expairiation for the term of fourteen years. On May 77, 1848, after two weeks' incarceration at Newgate, Mr. Mitchel was taken in irons from Dublin to the convict depot of Spike Island, (Crk harbor,) where a Government order was received to treat him "mas a person of education and a goutloman," Taken thence in a day or two, on the Scourge, eloop-of-war, he passed ten months of his sentence in the Island of Berunda, whence he was again deported to Australia. Here he met Messrs. Smilb, O'Brien, Messpher, Martin and other political associates whom he had left behind in Ireland, but who had met the same fate and were there before him. On the 19th of July, 1854, Mr. Mitchel resigned his parole and effected his eccape from the colony, landing in New York on November 20. There he founded the Citizen, a weekly Journal, which he conducted for some time, until failing eyesight constrained him to seek a more congenial climate. He removed to Tennessee, where he established the Gouldont Citizen, in which, among other things, he advocated the recopening of the African sizar trade. This journal was afterwards removed to Washington, and in 1859 ceased to appear.

After its suspension Mr. Mitchel spent some time in France, but afterwards returned to the United States. He was the author of "Hugh O'Neill" and his own "Jail Journal," in which he detailed the events of his imprisonment, He also clited the poems of Thomas Davis and James Clarence Mangan, with biographies of both. In the publication of the Citizen, in New York, Mr. Mitchel was assisted at the first by contributions from the pen of Mr. Meagher, Mitchel, however, could not his heary. After a supperson the suspension. Mr. Nitchel afterwards returned to clare supperson the supperson o

Senator Jones will leave for the Pacific coast in about two weeks.

Secretary Bristow expects to return to Wash-Senator Sargent expects to leave for California next Saturday, but will stop a few days in Nevada before going to San Francisco. Col. Faben, who was conspicuous two or three years since in negotiations in behalf of Baes for the annexation of St. Demingo, died in Eilzabeth, N. J., a few days ago.

It is reported that as soon as Gen. Crook has fully assumed command of the Department of the

fully assumed command of the Department of the Platte the headquarters will be transferred from Omaha to the Black Hills. A St. Paul (Minn.) dispatch says some of the friends of Rev. Dr. D. B. Knickerbocker, of Minneapolis, talk of presenting his eminent fitness for the wacant bishopric of Illinois to the notice of the leading men of that diocese. Secretaries Beliamp and Delano, Attorney General Williams, Postmaster General Jowell, Iudian Commissioner Smith, Senators Morrill, Sogr., Aillson, Logan, Burnside and Dorsey, and Repostmatize Erak Stawall and Parker had su-

Spring Wraps. The first article of spring attire to be put on when warmer days come is a wrap of lighter quality than the heavy winter cloak. The first importations of these garments are mantles. fichus, dolmans, round capes and sacques of drap d'ete, cashmere and Sicilienne, trimmed with silk braid, beaded galloon, lace and fringe. There are fewer sacques than usual, and these are of the half-fitting French shape, already noted, with long fronts and short back. Mantles take various shapes, and are not much trimmed, being merely bordered. The simplest shapes have long square tabs in front and a demi-long cape behind, outlining the figure and draping the tournuce just as sacques do; the neck is very high, and is always finished with a standing collar, ruche, always finished with a standing collar, ruche, silk plaiting or a lace frill. Jet beads are still shown in the trimmings, but not so profusely as of late; thus wide silk galloons are wowen in checks or blocks dotted with beads, or else they have a tracery in Greek pattern of finely-cut beads, or perhaps rows of beaded loops are sewed on the silk braid. Another fashion is to trim with bits of beaded fringe, each piece two or three inches long, set diagonally near the edge, and forming a sort of jabot effect around the whole mantle. A new trimming is a ruche of crimped tape and crimped flows strung with jet, and resembling the most trimming once so fashionable. Thread lace is also used in profusion on fine garments, and is headed with crocheide passementeric. Straight rows of braid a third of an inch wide are arranged in clusters of three or four, with a curled row between. Yak and guipure insertion and lace are still used.

The fichus are jaunty wraps, and when lapped in front and fastened over the tournure have the effect of a sleeveless basque. Some have deep pealum sides, and others would almost serve as tabliers. There are also sleeveless sacques, trimmed to have the appearance of a fichu.

CAPES AND DOLMAYS.

Round capes are simply talmas, and fit the shoulders closely. These are easily made, and require very little material. They came into favor late last summer, and will doubtless be very popular this year. Fringe cut in bits, jet galloos, lace and pinked ruches of gross grain are their trimmings. Dolmans are not changed in shape; hence a lady who has one left over from last fall is rupplied with a spring wrap. Old little pockets of shirred silk, shaped like bags, cornucepias, or old-fashioned reticules, are placed on the sides of sacques, fichus and polonaises.

inat fall is rupplied with a spring wrap. Old little pockets of shirred silk, shaped like bags, cornucopias, or old-fashioned reticules, are placed on the sides of sacques, fichus and polonalises.

ITHUS AROUT NEW SUITS.

An inspection of several boxes of French dresses proves that it is in small details alone that new dresses are made to differ from those now worn. In the first place, new basques are very much trimmed. A Poungadour square of shirred silk trims the breast and back, and this square is edged with fringe or with knife-plaiting. Other basques have knife-plaitis laid down their entire from in vest shape; sometimes this is repeated in the back, while still others have merely four or five larger plaits. Edges of basques are cut in long squares and piped or fringed. Sleeves are trimmed their whole length with shirrs or plaits to match those on the basque, and an elaborate arrangement of these trimmings forms the large culf. The Worth back with two-side bodies, and English backs with Marguerite effect, all others with the side forms running up to the shoulder-seams, are seen more often than the plain French back. Some additional plaiting is put on to form postifion busques, yet there are also many culrarses fitting plainly over the tournare. Tabilers are also much trimmed, especially down the middle of the long front; here are double rows of buttons, or of drooping loops of silk arranged in a caseade or jabot; or else there is a shirred or knife-plaited band inserted down the front—not laid upon it. There are many square tabilers open up the back, and a deep flounce of the same material as the apron is placed on the back of the lower skirt, to show where the tabiler back falls open. But if shirring and knife-plaiting are so flower skirt, to show where the tabiler back falls open. But if shirring and knife-plaiting are boundard to basques and approns, they fairly run riot on the lower skirt. The Bazar regrets to say the fine flower skirt with a wide blas shirred flounce above it. Another design is two ro

down the front and back.

THE NEW WATERFROOF.

The waterproof closks for spring are called McFarlanes. They are long, with a belt in the back like the Ulster overcoats wern by gentlemen, and have a cape that is carclessly thrown over the right shoulder. English waterproof cloth, of which they are made, comes in invisible checks and plaids, like the patterns seen in dress goods.—Harper's Buzar.

Editors Hard to Kill. VINELAND, N. J., March 21,-Carruth still alive. He has not yet been removed from the